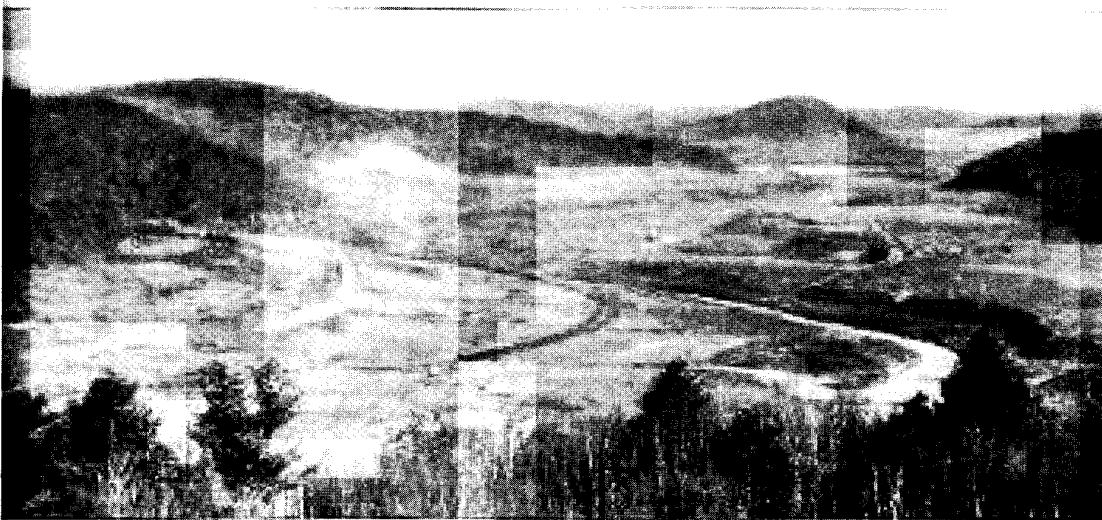
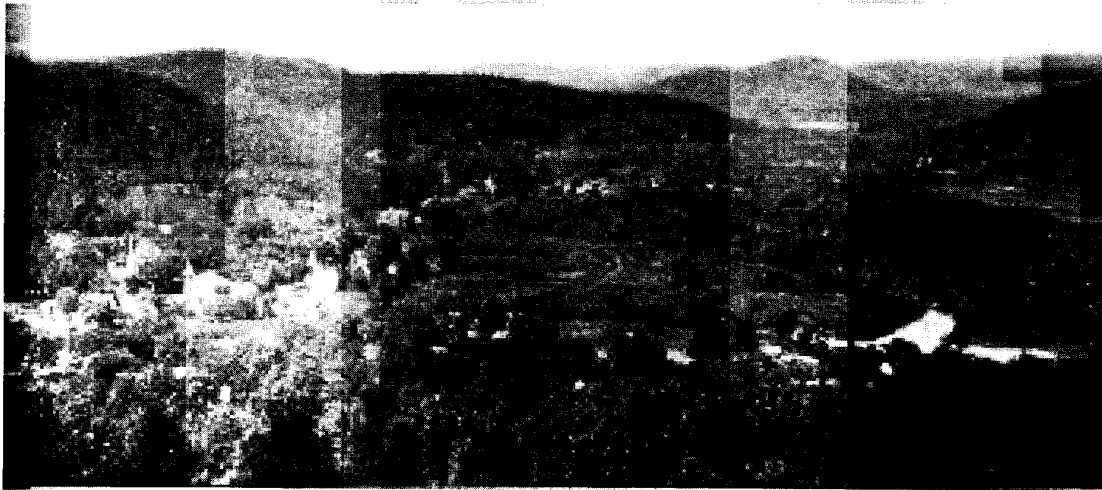


Quabbin Reservoir



Financial Section



The views shown here dramatize what once was and what now is. The Quabbin was created in the 1930s by the construction of two huge earth dams — Winsor Dam and Goodnough Dike. Together these two dams impound the waters of the Swift River creating a lake that covers an area of 39 square miles. The construction of Quabbin Reservoir required relocating seven town boundaries, discontinuing public use of 250 miles of road, and eliminated from corporate existence the Towns of Greenwich, Enfield, Prescott and Dana. Twenty-five hundred people were displaced, 1,100 buildings including 650 homes were razed or removed and 7,500 graves were disinterred — most were reentered in Quabbin Park Cemetery. As an extension of the Metropolitan Boston water supply, the reservoir now supplies water to 2.4 million people in 46 cities and towns

100 years separate these photographs. The view taken from Mt. Pomeroy looking southerly toward the Greenwich Plains area captures and personifies the charm and incomparable beauty of the New England village that was to become the floor of Quabbin Reservoir. Quabbin today is a wonderful sanctuary for wildlife and passionately treasured by multitudes for its scenic beauty and its wilderness-type character. Because its primary purpose is providing safe drinking water for millions of people, recreation at Quabbin of necessity is low-key and restrictive which makes it such a unique and special place.

Photography and information courtesy of Les Campbell of Sky Meadow Studio in Belchertown, MA and Gene McSweeney.

Independent Auditors' Report

General Purpose Financial Statements

Notes to General Purpose Financial Statements

Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Account Group Schedules

Salem Witch House



The Salem witch trials of 1692 were a source of guilt and shame for generations of local citizens. Nathaniel Hawthorne, a student of colonial history and a descendant of one of the witch trial judges, made frequent use of the witch trials in his writings. At the turn of the century, only a small plaque on the home of one of the witch trial judges noted this event. The front of the building actually housed a working pharmacy. In the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) funded the research, compilation, and publication of all known legal documents pertaining to the witch trials. In 1948, the city restored the "Witch House," the former residence of witch trial judge Jonathan Corwin, as an "everlasting monument to courageous men who broke the shackles of theocratic authority and paved the way for that freedom of thought which has made this country great."

In 1986, a Witch Trials Tercentenary Committee was formed and charged to develop a program of activities for 1992 that would help "lift the shroud of misunderstanding, remorse, and shame that for three centuries had been associated with the trials." The first annual "Salem Award" was given to Gregory Allen Williams for his historic rescue of a truck driver who was being savagely beaten by a mob during the Los Angeles riots related to the trial of police officers accused of beating Rodney King. A memorial to the victims of the Salem witch trials was erected next to the seventeenth-century Burying Point. Twenty inscribed benches memorialized the victims of the hysteria, and six locust trees (the last to bloom and the first to lose their leaves) were planted to represent the stark injustice of the witch trials. Noted Holocaust survivor and peace advocate Elie Wiesel served as keynote speaker at the August 1992 dedication.

Photography and text courtesy of Jim McAllister, one of the authors of "Salem — Cornerstones of a Historic City." Early postcard courtesy of the City of Salem.